

in the Flora of Guatemala as distinguishing it from *A. longifolia* are not always associated. While additional collections are needed to resolve the status of *A. pittieri*, *A. macrantha* is easily recognized by its larger flowers.

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THE GENUS *BOTRYARRHENA* IN VENEZUELA

Since the publication of the author's Rubiaceae of Venezuela (Steyermark, 1974), a number of new taxa of the family have been added to the flora of Venezuela. In addition to various species new to the republic, two genera of Rubiaceae, *Joosia* and *Botryarrhena*, previously unreported for Venezuela, are newly recorded. The Andean genus, *Joosia*, was collected by the author, accompanied by Ronald Liesner and Angel González, in the state of Táchira, while *Botryarrhena*, a monotypic genus, previously known only from Amazonian Brazil, was discovered by Gerrit Davidse, accompanied by Otto Huber and Stephen S. Tillett. A second, Venezuelan species of *Botryarrhena* is described here.

Ducke (1933) described *Botryarrhena* as a new genus of the subtribe Eugardenieae of the tribe Gardenieae, and believed it to be related to the genus *Retiniphyllum*, although the latter is generally relegated to a separate tribe, Retiniphyllae. The species, *B. pendula*, was stated by Ducke to resemble *Stachyarrhena penduliflora* K. Schum., another member of the tribe Gardenieae, in having simply racemose inflorescences, but otherwise differing from the genus *Stachyarrhena* in the possession of hermaphroditic instead of dioecious flowers, bilocular ovary with two ovules in each cell instead of a 4-5-celled ovary with numerous ovules in each cell, and an elongated, bilobed stigma.

A comparison of the Venezuelan collection, known only from fruiting material, with the Brazilian species, indicates that the two represent

different taxa, the Venezuelan plant having short, erect infructescences with shorter, more crowded pedicels, larger leaves, and more prominently reticulate tertiary venation.

The Venezuelan collection, the second species known for the genus, may be described as follows:

***Botryarrhena venezuelensis* Steyermark, sp. nov.**

Arbol 10-metralis; stipulis late deltoideis obtusis 4 mm longis 6 mm latis; foliis oppositis petiolatis, laminis late oblongo-oblancoatis vel oblongo-ellipticis apice late obtusis basi cuneatim angustatis 22-30 cm longis 9-13.5 cm latis utrinque glabris, nervis lateralibus utroque latere 12-13, supra impressis subtus elevatis, venulis tertiariis utrinque prominulis valde reticulatis; petiolis 2-3 cm longis; calyce hypanthioque 3 mm longo (hypanthio 2 mm longo 2.5 mm lato glabro; calyce 1.5 mm longo 3 mm lato apice truncato paullo repando glabro); bracteola sub flore lanceolato acuto 2 mm; pedicellis fructiferis 1.5-2 mm longis; infructescentia 3-5 cm longa simplice vel prope basin semel ramosa; ovario 2-loculare, orulis in quoque loculo 2; fructibus congestis subglobosis apicem versus angustatis, apice paullo elevato truncato munitis, exocarpio 0.5 mm crasso, endocarpio glabro; seminibus subgloboso-ovalibus extremitatibus rotundatis 10 mm longis 6-8 mm latis glabris.

Tree 10 meters tall with all parts glabrous. Stipules broadly deltoid, obtuse, 4 cm long, 6 mm wide. Leaves opposite, petiolate, broadly oblong-oblancoate to oblong-elliptic, somewhat abruptly narrowed to a broadly obtuse apex, cuneately narrowed at the base, 22-30 cm long, 9-13.5 cm wide; lateral nerves 12-13 on each

side, strongly impressed above, elevated below; tertiary venation prominently strongly reticulate. Petioles 2–3 cm long. Infructescence simple or once branched near the base, 3–5 cm long; fruiting pedicels 1.5–2 mm long, crowded on the rachis. Fruiting calyx and hypanthium 3 mm long; hypanthium 2 mm long, 2.5 mm wide; calyx truncate with a slightly repand border, 1.5 mm high, 3 mm wide. Bracteole lanceolate, acute, 2 mm long. Fruit depressed-subglobose, apically narrowed to a slightly truncate summit, 17–20 mm long, 15–17 mm wide, the base articulate with the pedicel; exocarp thin, 0.5 mm thick; endocarp thin, glabrous. Seed subglobose-oval, rounded at the ends, 10 mm long, 6–8 mm wide, glabrous. Ovary 2-celled; ovules 2 in each cell, axile.

TYPE: VENEZUELA: Terr. Fed. Amazonas: Depto. Atabapo: southeastern bank of the middle part of Caño Yagua at Cucurbital de Yagua, Lat. 3°36'N, Long. 66°34'W, alt. ca. 120 m, 8 May 1979, *G. Davidse, O. Huber & S. Tillett 17427* (VEN, holotype; MO, isotype).

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